

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

Gen. Com. Dem. Whig Young Men—A Regular Meeting of this committee will be held at 12 o'clock, Friday evening, 9th December, 1842, at the residence of Mr. ADDISON DOUGHERTY, Chairman.

For No. 3 of Political History—California, and Deferred City News, see First Page.

For a piece of Poetry, Hydrophobia, and the Indian Council, see Last Page.

The Message.

We speak before our readers yesterday the Message of President TYLER and shall abstain, at least for the present, from any special comment upon its spirit and recommendations. There is nothing in it calculated to surprise any one or to excite any very profound sensation. What Mr. Tyler says of the settlement of our difficulties with Great Britain is very well; though the best men of the few who are disposed to favor, or perhaps more properly to tolerate with as much patience and good temper as possible, his general policy, will be the first to notice how studiously he abstains from all mention of the services of the Secretary of State in conducting the negotiation with the British Minister. It is all the doing of the 'Executive,' and not one syllable is hinted about that unbounded, undoubting confidence with which, as Mr. WEBSTER tells us, the whole responsibility was reposed upon his shoulders. It is evident that Mr. SPENCER is acquiring ascendancy in the Executive Councils.

What is said of the necessity of stability and certain permanency in our Tariff regulations is very just and true, and will, we trust be taken into serious consideration before any change of the existing Tariff is made. Some modifications are doubtless needed, and will of course be carefully and deliberately made; the exemption of tea and coffee from duty has certainly greatly diminished the revenue and thus in a measure defeated one of the great objects of the Tariff; the rates of duties upon other articles may, without doubt, be better adjusted than they are at present, and to this task we trust Congress will direct its early and serious attention. But the main principle of the existing Law, its protective character, has redeemed it in the eyes of the great body of the People from many minor objections; and it has already proved by its operation, brief and partial as it has been, of the highest service to the great interests of American Industry and American Labor. The President, with a characteristic flourish about conciliation, recommends precisely what the whole Country wants—and what with some slight defects we now have,—"moderate duties imposed with a wise discrimination as to their several objects."

We are glad to hear of the increased prosperity of the Post Office Department. Still greater efficiency and a far more general utility, we think, might be attained by a wise and judicious reduction of the rates of Postage.

The financial distresses of the country are recounted and their cause found, though this is hinted in a most gingerly manner, in the inflation and disorder of the currency effected by Jackson after he had succeeded in crushing the U. S. Bank. As was generally anticipated, Mr. Webster's Exchange scheme is urged as a sufficient cure for these numerous and grievous ills. No new considerations, however, are advanced in its favor, and the really specious argument of its author is easily weakened under the President's dilution. What he means by saying with regard to the currency that "the choice, in the present state of public sentiment, lies between an exclusive specie currency on the one hand and Government issues of some kind on the other" we are at a loss to perceive. The public sentiment has not been heard since 1840, and then, by Mr. Tyler's own confession in a former Message, it was most decided and decisive against the Sub-Treasury Scheme, which looked to the establishment of a metallic currency. Nor are we aware that the Treasury Note System has been regarded with favor by any considerable portion of the people. The Exchequer is the main feature of the Message, and we suppose its consideration will engage much of the attention of Congress. We trust it will be thoroughly, candidly, examined; and if there appear to be any good ground for hoping that its operation will in any degree bring relief to our suffering national interests, we would have it tested by experience. We have no great faith in the scheme, but it finds favor in high places and at least merits close examination.

The Message, in the main, is fairly written, though we think it not difficult to draw the line between the smooth and specious argument of Spencer, and the weak, conceited floundering of Mr. Tyler himself. The Secretary of War is evidently Prime Minister to all intents and purposes.

THE THANKSGIVING FESTIVAL was very generally observed in this city yesterday. Appropriate religious services were held in all the Churches and most places of business were closed during the day. We sincerely rejoice at the proof thus afforded that the great truths of religion—our direct dependence upon God for life and breath and all things, is becoming not only the living moving principle of individual minds, but an active element of our social and national character, leading us unitedly to acknowledge his goodness and our entire dependence upon his bounty.

W. T. COLQUITT has been elected United States Senator from Georgia, in place of Mr. CUTHBERT, whose term expires on the 4th of March next. There were four ballots, and at the last Colquitt received 140 votes, C. K. Jenkins 109, King 21, and 7 scattering. Colquitt is a ferocious Loco-Foco, and will go for Calhoun in 1844. His election is regarded as a triumph of the Calhoun over the Van Buren faction in that State.

CORRECTION.—By some accident in our printing office a brief paragraph about apples, oats, &c., belonging to an article on California, found its way into our sketch of Dr. SMITH's Geological Lecture on Wednesday morning, making nonsense of that part of it.

"PERRY" writes us in reply to the complaints of 'Paul Jones,' that the Medical Bureau of the Navy Department is wretchedly managed. He says nothing to the point, however, merely eulogizing Secretary USMUR and expressing the opinion that if abuses do exist they will be promptly reformed. We trust they may.

The steamboats between Montreal and Quebec have ceased running for the season in consequence of the sudden cold. Snow at Montreal on the 2d was eighteen inches deep.

VIRGINIA.—The Legislature of Virginia met at Richmond on the 5th inst. Mr. HOLLEMAN was re-elected Speaker of the House, no opposition being made. He received 96 votes, Mr. Crutchfield 11, and Mr. Watts, 11. In the Senate, CHARLES HUNTON, Esq. was unanimously elected Speaker. The Message of Governor GREGORY is a model for brevity, occupying but little more than two columns of the Richmond Whig. The State, he says, is greatly in debt, and the whole Country in embarrassment. The cause of State financial difficulties he finds in the unregulated mania for Internal Improvements which has prevailed for some years past, and in the fact that the interest on her debts is certain to be called for when due, whereas the funds in her hands are almost or wholly unproductive. The creation of Joint Stock Companies by the different States has occasioned great difficulty, in the Governor's opinion; and he declares that the Bankrupt Law, passed by Congress, has completed the ruin of every thing like confidence and credit. All acts of Stay Laws meet his decided disapproval, since, he says, "there never has been, and there never can be, any legislation devised, by which individual debts can be paid." The only remedy which he has been able to devise for the existing depression in financial matters is an increase of taxes. The receipts from taxes are now \$650,000, and the demands upon the Treasury will not be more than \$950,000; and a loan of \$400,000 is recommended to supply deficiencies, and to pay interest on a loan already effected. A slight increase in the amount of taxation, he thinks, will sustain the credit and pay off the debt of the State; and he thinks when once they are clear, they will run in debt no more.

The Governor has received a letter from the Treasury Department at Washington, announcing that the sum of \$37,000 awaits the order of the State—being her portion of the distribution fund. He says he has done nothing about it, but leaves it to the disposal of the Legislature. Of the law subjecting vessels from this State to search, &c., the Message speaks as follows:—

"This law, so far, I doubt not, has been productive of good, as I have not heard of the slightest suspicion, being entertained by any one, that a slave has been carried away by a northern vessel, since it went into operation. I regret much the necessity for this law or any similar one, but it was forced on us as the only peaceable means of protecting our property against the depredations of the foolish and mad abolitionists. Unless something speedily be done by the great body of our northern brethren to arrest the mischievous designs of these fanatics, it will become a question for the whole South to consider, whether they will longer continue in union with a people who are resorting to every art and device they can to rob them of their property."

The South, we believe, has for a long time talked about considering that question.

THE WAREHOUSING SYSTEM.—The President very urgently recommends in his Message a Warehousing System as a corrective for the inconveniences of the exaction of cash duties, made by the existing Tariff. We have received from our Philadelphia correspondent the following list of questions, sent in a circular, by the Collector of Philadelphia to the principal merchants of that city, and we presume sent generally to the principal merchants of all the principal cities in the Union:

Question 1. If the warehousing system, with a view to the better accommodation of the import business of the United States, should be adopted, is it likely that safe and commodious warehouses can be procured without the expenditure of money by the Government in their erection?

2. Will the amount of storage received support the expense of the system, assuming that the privilege of warehousing should be universal?

3. Is it likely that a deficiency in the storage received in the smaller ports would be made up by the excess in the larger ports?

4. What would be the effect of this system upon the trade of the larger and smaller ports? Would it change the relative advantages enjoyed by them under the present system?

5. What would be the proper limit to the period of the deposit—or should it be indefinite?

6. What will be the effect upon the revenue at this port in the year next following its adoption?

7. What will be the effect of the present Tariff upon the importations up to the 30th June, 1843—and what its effect up to the 30th June, 1844?

8. What effect will the exhausted state of the Country have upon importations?

9. How will the suspension of labor affect them?—and to what extent?

10. What effect will the surplus importations now in the Country, if any, have upon them?

11. Have not great sacrifices been made, and do they not cease to be made, in the sale of merchandise?

12. What are the causes of the declension of the imports?

13. How far is the declension owing to the surplus in the market, and how far to the present Tariff?

14. How far is it owing to other causes?

AMUSING BLUNDERS.—Ignorant people sometimes make most ridiculous blunders in striving to appear learned. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Enquirer, at the conclusion of a long and well-written article, winds up by hoping that their ships may soon take cargoes for the port of London, "where now a Philadelphia ship is, indeed, a *rara avis in gurgite vasto*!"

We find another, rather more to our purpose, in the St. Louis Gazette of the 24th ult. The Editor quotes the passage from our sketch of Dr. SMITH's Geological Lecture, in which he said that "2250 years ago, in the time of Pindar, Mount Etna had attained an elevation of 10,000 feet," appending thereto this most sagacious note:

"The extracts printed above are from the New-York Tribune. The reporter of the Lecture for that paper confounds Pindar with Pindus, (perhaps, supposing they were one and the same!)"

Perhaps this long-earred Editor will thank us for the information that Pindar lived only about 1769 years ago, instead of 2250; and that the celebrated eruption of Vesuvius, at which the elder Pindus, then Commander of the Roman Fleet at Misenum, was killed, took place in August, A. D. 79. In the year 475 B. C. occurred an eruption of Etna—of which Pindar gives a most beautiful description in his first Pythian Ode—calling the mountain "the snowy Etna, the pillar of Heaven, the nurse of everlasting frost, in whose deep caverns lie concealed the fountains of unapproachable fire—a stream of eddy smoke by day—a bright and ruddy flame by night; and burning rocks rolled down with loud uproar into the sea." Probably all that the St. Louis man ever saw of either description is the extract from the younger Pindus's Letter in the old English Reader. In his haste to convict us of ignorance, he only exposes his own.

BANKRUPTCY IN ILLINOIS.—A complete list of the bankrupts in this State is given in the Law Reporter for December. The list is stated to be authentic, having been prepared in the U. States' Clerk's Office in Illinois. The whole number is 1,077.

The Mobile Register contradicts the report that Senator BAGBY intends to resign his office as U. S. Senator. "His wishes," it says, "are unknown to his friends."

Mr. C. Pitman, a storekeeper at New-Orleans, was killed on the 27th ult. by the fall of the yard of a vessel.

The motion for a new trial of McEwen and Shee, at Philadelphia, has been over-ruled by the Court.

THE LYCEUM LECTURE.—The Lecture before the New-York Lyceum, on Tuesday evening, was delivered at the Tabernacle by Rev. J. O. CHOTLES of this City. As a tasteful and valuable essay upon an interesting point in the history of English Art—namely, the effect upon Architecture of the early movements of the Reformation, and the injuries, as well as benefits, Learning has sustained at the hands of the Clergy. The theme was widely removed from the feelings, and perhaps the taste, of the audience: and the discourse, therefore, would scarcely receive at their hands the praise it really deserved: but few men would have made so dry a topic so generally acceptable and entertaining. The Lecture was, moreover, barely the introduction to a Series—prepared for another audience, upon the general topic which it opened. The descriptions of the architectural beauty of the principal Cathedrals and other great buildings in Great Britain were animated and interesting—uniting close detail with striking grace and elegance. The notice of the wanton destruction of the great public and private Libraries of the Kingdom, in the hot and blind zeal of the early Reformers against every thing that in any degree savored of Popery, was eloquent and spirited, pointed by several quaint quotations from the great writers of that age who had sense enough to see, and feeling to deplore, such barbarous outrages upon the cause of Learning and Religion.

After the Lecture, WILLIAM CUTLER, Esq. of this City, pronounced a Poem on 'The Tongue.' The subject would seem narrow and unpromising; but it was made to embrace almost every thing about which the poet wished to write. His Poem was very spirited, and abounded in pointed yet good-natured satire, in noble sentiment and passages of thrilling tenderness. It was too long for the occasion, but was heard with great pleasure by all present. The dispersion of tongues at Babel,—the school-boy's tribulation in learning Foreign tongues,—the various departments of bargaining, law-pleading, love-making, scolding, &c., the glorious things that have been said and sung by men possessed of tongues since the days of Adam,—and all the themes suggested by, or in any way connected with, the general subject were duly and very sweetly celebrated in his glowing verse.

The next Lecture is to be delivered by Mr. BANCROFT, the Historian. We are glad to see that he is to pronounce four during the present season.

Mr. BROWN'S Lecture on Wednesday last evening before the Mechanics' Institute was an impressive exposition of his views of "The Mission of Industry." We regret that we have room for only a brief and imperfect abstract of his prominent point. He said his subject was suited not only to his present audience, but to every member of the family of Man, to whom was given the command, "In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou earn thy bread." Too long have the most useless been the best paid, and man's reward been in inverse ratio to his worth. But labor now receives its desert, and Industry is fulfilling its mission of gaining wealth, and with it leisure for moral, mental and spiritual cultivation. Poverty in itself is no evil. It matters not that food and clothing be somewhat coarse, but the true value of wealth is the leisure which it brings. The present tendency of the age, especially in the transcendental parts of the country, is to undervalue mechanical labor and science, and make spiritual culture, not merely the chief, but the only occupation of man. But without this industry, and its results, the body would faint and die, and what then could the mind do? The artist is indeed superior to the artisan, but the latter must precede him, and the time will come when both will be united in one and the same person. Industry will effect this by acquiring wealth. It is a vulgar error that wealth is the source of wickedness. The well-being of a nation is accompanied by virtue. Not wealth, but its unequal distribution, producing want and suffering, is the cause of by far the majority of crimes. Mechanic industry stimulates Agriculture; Agriculture produces Commerce, and the three move in harmonious round. Their result is wealth, which brings with it leisure for moral, mental and aesthetic culture. When industry is suitably rewarded and esteemed, this country will be enabled to fulfil its mission of realizing the perfect, grand ideal of man. Hereafter we have had only fragments of men—noble fragments, it is true—but still only fragments. The mission of America is to produce men, perfect in body and soul, and this she will thus and thus only be enabled to fulfil.

Dr. HAWKS repeated, at the Tabernacle last evening, before the Historical Society, his splendid Lecture upon Sir WALTER RALEIGH. Although the evening was one of seldom equalled inclemency, a large and fashionable audience was present and listened to it throughout with the most sincere pleasure.

The regular Lecture before the Mechanics' Institute to-night is to be delivered by Mr. BROWN, at the rooms of the Institute, No. 12 Chambers-street. His subject is 'Iron, and its uses in the Mechanic Arts.'

MR. BRAHAM'S CONCERT on Tuesday evening was attended by a numerous and enthusiastic audience. This veteran vocalist still retains the energy and skill of his youth. His magnificent voice is equally delightful, whether its full power seems to shake the room, or its delicate modulations are heard in a melodious whisper. His singing is full of soul and expression. Every heart swells with his when he exclaims "a man's a man for a' that," and first shudders and then rejoices at the escaped perils of "The Bay of Biscay." From these he passes with wonderful versatility to that exquisite gem, "The Miniature" of Gen. Morris, and renders with unequalled taste and archness, its refined and delicate wit. His duets with his son, a very promising singer, add new interest to his Concerts, which present attractions of more than ordinary interest.

SMOLLETT'S WORKS.—Lea & Blanchard of Philadelphia, are publishing a neat and cheap edition of the works of Smollett, in semi-monthly numbers, at the price of 25 cents each number.—The first number is already out, containing Roderick Random. It is for sale at this office.

Boz's WORKS complete will be issued in weekly numbers by Lea & Blanchard of Philadelphia, at 25 cents each. "Oliver Twist" is already published, and may be had at this office.

COOPER'S NOVELS are about to be issued in weekly parts—each containing a complete novel in two volumes, by Lea & Blanchard of Philadelphia. The Two Admirals, one of his latest and best, is already out, and may be had at the Tribune office.

A very interesting temperance gathering will be held at Washington Hall this evening.—We trust there will be a large meeting. There will be no postponement on account of the weather.

THE VANDALIA.—Letters from Newport, R. I. announce the arrival at that port of the United States ship Vandalia, William Ramsay, Commander, in 57 days from Cape Palmas. For ten days past she has been upon our coast, unable to get in by reason of the gales. She entered New-gate Harbor under a national salute, which was returned from Fort Adams. It will be recollected that she sailed from the United States in May last, to protect our vessels against the violations of British cruisers. The Rhode Islander states that the Vandalia has examined the African coast from Gambia to Grand Parey, without the sign of a slave, or hearing of a single instance of molestation to our flag by British cruisers. Capt. Ramsay confirms the report of the destruction by the Barbary nation of the American brig Ann Carver, and the murder of her entire crew, by the natives. Every effort was made to punish the tribes concerned in the destruction of the Ann Carver by the despatch, first of a merchant vessel with a part of the Vandalia's crew, and followed up by the presence of the ship; but the towns were abandoned, the people gone to the jungles, and beyond pursuit. The Vandalia lost but one man on the coast of Africa.

FROM TEXAS.—The following news from Texas was received by the steamer Neptune at New Orleans. We copy it from the Bee of the 29th ult.

By late advices from Houston, the army had taken up its line of march to the Medina, preparatory to a general movement on the Rio Grande. Their number was variously estimated at from 1300 to 1800 men. They were abundantly supplied with every article of food except coffee and tobacco. The march was to begin on the 9th or 10th inst. Some of the soldiers were sadly in want of shoes and blankets. Other letters mention that great dissatisfaction existed among the drafted troops, most of whom were anxious of returning to their families. The volunteers, however, to a man are determined to go to the Rio Grande.—The whole force of the Mexicans east of the mountains does not exceed 3000. The Houston Telegraph says: "The forces now under Gen. Wolf at Lampasas, making only 1500 men, and the five hundred at Matamoros, are probably all the effective troops that can be raised to oppose our army. If, therefore, we should once reach the Rio Grande, and learn the true weakness of the enemy, there would scarcely be an obstacle interposed to the conquest of these provinces."

Mr. Napoleon B. Garner was killed in San Augustine a fortnight ago by Gen. J. Pinckney Henderson. Garner was a perfect desperado, and had threatened to shoot Gen. Henderson. He was in the act of carrying his menace into effect, when the latter stepped into a house, obtained a gun and anticipated his enemy by killing him on the spot.

The Legislature had assembled, but as yet was without a quorum. The Lipan tribe of Indians have split into two parties—one led on by John Castro, and the other by Flacco. The latter remains faithful to the interests of Texas. The former proceeded westward, and have possibly joined the Mexicans.

A FIRE IN NORFOLK.—A destructive fire occurred in Norfolk on Sunday morning last, as we learn by a slip from the Herald office, which destroyed the warehouse, with its contents, of Mr. Simow Stone, on Campbell's wharf. The flames communicated to the store of Mr. Alexander Anderson, which was also partially destroyed with its contents. No insurance. Mr. Stone was insured within about \$2,500 of his loss.

RUSSELL'S PLANETARIUM.—This magnificent instrument, one of the most splendid pieces of machinery ever exhibited in this country, has reached this city and will soon be on exhibition at the American Institute in connection with a series of Astronomical Lectures by Mr. GEORGE WOOD, whose wonderful exhibitions of memory we noticed a few days since from the Buffalo Commercial. This is one of the greatest American works ever constructed in America, and was made by Mr. James Russell of Columbus, Ohio.

Some wag in Bangor, Me. advertises, at great length, that he is preparing an immense balloon to carry the people of that city out of harm's way when Miller's conflagration happens in April. He says he has sent to Europe for an immense amount of silk, and the car is to be 450 feet long and 90 wide. Seats in the balloon \$200 each. The books are to be opened on the 1st of April, and a great body of constables will be on hand to prevent a rush.

Miss Hamblin has been tried for murder, for having stabbed a Mr. Ewing in the theatre at Mobile, and acquitted. She had been privately married to him. We have seen none of the testimony, and are therefore unable to judge on what grounds this very singular verdict was rendered. The facts of the case will be remembered by our readers.

In relation to Commodore Barron's resignation of the post of Governor of the Naval Asylum on the Schuylkill, the Germantown Telegraph states that the retirement of the old veteran was "in consequence of some official and officious interference on the part of the chief of the Medical Bureau at Washington, with the management of the Asylum."

On the 28th, a building occupied by lawyers' offices, &c. at New-Orleans, was burned. The bar-keeper of the Merchants' Exchange is supposed to have perished in the flames. A Mr. Taylor let himself down from a window and was so seriously injured that he was not expected to live.

Ex-Governor Montfort Stokes, of N. C. died at Fort Gibson, Ark., on the 4th ult. in the 82d year of his age. He had filled many important offices, and at the time of his death was Indian agent for the Cherokees.

Mrs. Hotchkiss, wife of Mr. Elijah Hotchkiss of Westville, Ct., aged about 30, was burned to death a few days since by her clothes taking fire while the family were absent at Church.

The Williamsport Banner of Saturday says, that the Potomac at that place is closed with ice, and that the Canal is hard frozen over.

The Paris, Mo. Sentinel, of the 19th ult. says: Contracts for pork are being made in this place at \$1.50 per hundred weight.

ANOTHER TYLER PAPER DEFUNCT.—The Philadelphia Evening Express, official gazette and administration organ for this city, expired yesterday of actual starvation, all the paper being insufficient to sustain its wretched existence.

It seems our informant was wrong in regard to Mr. Goode, of Ohio, being seriously injured by the stage accident near Zanesville, Ohio. Mr. G. has arrived in Washington, and was in his seat yesterday in the House of Representatives.

STEAM POWER OF GREAT BRITAIN.—A new English publication—the Tablet of Memory—estimates, from authentic data, that the steam power in constant employment in Great Britain is equal to five hundred millions of men.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

We are glad to find that the rumor of the death of Gen. Caruthers, which we copied from the Newark Advertiser, is not confirmed. The correspondent of the Morning Post of yesterday says that he has taken his seat in the House; but this is not true. He still remains with the others near the place of the accident. All of them are recovering and expect to leave for Washington in a day or two. Senator SMITH came as far as Washington Pa., where the Globe says he still lies dangerously ill.

Doings in Congress.

A quorum of the Senate convened to-day, and thus both Houses of Congress being duly organized, the Annual Message of the President, which will have reached you and been presented to your readers before the arrival of this, was received.

In SENATE Hon. S. C. CRAFTS of Vt. elected vice Judge Prentiss resigned, and Hon. WM. DAYTON of N. Jersey, elected to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Hon. SAM'L L. SOUTHARD, appeared, were qualified, and took their seats.

On motion of Mr. MERRICK, the usual resolution for supplying Senators with papers was adopted.

Mr. BENTON gave notice that to-morrow he should ask leave to introduce a bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law.

Mr. TALLMADGE gave notice of the introduction of a bill to amend the several acts establishing the Treasury Department of the United States.

The resolution from the House, for the appointment of a joint committee to wait on the President, &c., was concurred in. Messrs. KERR and KING were appointed on the part of the Senate, who, having performed the duty, soon returned and reported that the President would forthwith make a communication in writing to both Houses.

The Message was received and read by the Secretary. On motion of Mr. KERR the usual number—1500 with and 2500 without the accompanying documents—were ordered printed.

A message was received from the House announcing the death of Hon. JAMES W. WILLIAMS of Md. and after a few remarks from Mr. KERR, laudatory of the character of the deceased, resolutions of respect to his memory were adopted and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. WM. COST JOHNSON gave notice that he should to-morrow, or at the earliest opportunity, introduce a resolution to rescind the one-hour rule.

Mr. ADAMS called up his resolution to rescind the 21st rule excluding Abolition petitions, (the subject having been laid over till to-day by the refusal of the House yesterday to order the main question on the adoption of the resolution.)

The SPEAKER decided that the previous question yesterday ordered remained in force, and that the question now recurred on ordering the main question.

After some conversation on this point of order by Messrs. PICKENS, ADAMS and EVERETT, Mr. WM. COST JOHNSON moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

The Yeas and Nays were ordered at the call of Mr. BRIGGS, and by a vote of 1 majority—viz: Yeas 90, Nays 91—the House refused to lay the Resolution on the table.

The question then recurring on ordering the main question, was taken and decided in the negative: Yeas 91, Nays 93. So the resolution again lies over till to-morrow.

Mr. WISE moved the re-appointment of the Select Committee of last Session on the public printing: carried.

Notices were given by various members of the introduction of bills. Among those of importance are the following: by Mr. BARNARD, authorizing the issue of convertible Exchequer bills and further to amend the laws establishing the Treasury Department; by Mr. BURNELL, to provide for the Enlistment of boys in the naval service and to extend the term of the Enlistment of Seamen; by Mr. HARRIS of Va. to repeal that portion of the existing revenue law imposing a duty on salt; by Mr. McKEON, to authorize the warehousing system; by Mr. BARNARD, making appropriations for continuing the improvement of the Hudson river; by Mr. EDWARDS of Mo., allowing drawbacks on goods exported over land from Missouri and Arkansas to Santa Fe.

Mr. WM. COST JOHNSON moved the printing of 5,000 extra copies of the document exhibiting the amount of State debts; negative, Ayes 57, Nays 88.

The message of the President was then received from his private Secretary, Robert Tyler, Esq. and read by the Clerk to a full House, the greater part being listened to in silence. The recommendation to refund the fine to Gen. Jackson caused a burst of laughter.

On motion of Mr. CUSHING, 10,000 extra copies of the message and accompanying documents were ordered printed.

The House adjourned.

RESIGNATION OF MR. CALHOUN.—The Hon JOHN C. CALHOUN has addressed a letter to the Legislature of South Carolina, announcing his intention to resign his seat in the Senate of the United States after the 4th of March next.

The President has recognized JACOB HENRICH EIMER as Vice Consul of Baden, for the State of Louisiana, to reside at New-Orleans.

A negro in the parish of Lafayette, Louisiana, who attempted to poison his master's family with pounded glass, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

VOLUNTARY RETURN OF PRISONERS.—Nine prisoners, who escaped from Newbern prison a few days before, returned to the jail on the 18th inst. having agreed among themselves that they would go back and serve their time out.

The President of the United States was quite indisposed on Monday. Mr. Robert Tyler has been confined to his room for some time past by a severe bilious attack.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

POLICE OFFICE.—DIVERS LARCENIES.—Henry Thorn was arrested and committed for stealing a cloth cloak, worth \$15, from Otis Ormsby, of the Waverley House, Broadway.

Lynan H. James was arrested and imprisoned for stealing an overcoat, worth \$18, from Michael Cox, of No. 30 Factory-street.

Duncan Ross was arrested and committed for stealing a chest of clothing, worth \$28, the property of a seafaring man, at No. 345 Water-street.

Mary Ann Wells was arrested and committed for stealing a watch, pocket-book and some money, from John S. Allen, of Newark, New-Jersey.

John McKinley was arrested and committed for stealing a bed cover and other articles, from the store of Warren C. Gery, No. 57 Catherine-street.

Ellen Best was arrested and committed, at the Upper Police office, for stealing, at divers times, a shawl, muff and a silk dress, worth \$38, from Mrs. Julia Payne, No. 112 Orange-street.

MR. CLAY.—A New Orleans correspondent of the New-York Courier writes:

"Mr. Clay is expected here about Christmas, and such is the irrepressible enthusiasm of his Whig friends at the prospect of his presence, that although he has written to gentlemen of this city, stating the object of his visit to be a private one, the Clay Clubs have assembled and adopted appropriate measures for his reception. Perhaps in no city in the Union has Henry Clay such a host of ardent, unwavering supporters—men who would stake their fortunes on his success—sink or swim with him—as in New Orleans. Rely upon his reception will be most glorious. We are not intimidated or discouraged by defeat. Though the Empire State herself has fallen from her high estate, and sunk supinely into the arms of Loco-Focoism, we believe that her defection is but for a season. She will wake up at the right time, and prove that Harry of the West has as many claims to her support as had the lamented patriot of North Bend."

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—The Indianapolis Sentinel of the 29th ult. announces the following occurrence, which Parson Miller may very possibly consider the 'beginning of the end':

We are informed by a gentleman who has recently visited the place, that a subterranean fire has been raging in Putnam County for several weeks. It has extended under a space of some acres of ground, about one and a half or two miles south of Manhattan; and the timber had commenced falling in every direction on the 'infected district.' Where the earth has fallen in, it has left openings through which smoke issues constantly. Various causes for the phenomenon are given; but the most reasonable seems to be that a vein of coal, with which the country abounds, has become ignited from some cause, perhaps lightning.

BURNING OF BIBLES.—The Journal of Commerce publishes the following extract from a letter dated

CHAZY, Clinton Co., N. Y., Nov. 28.

"We had a sort of auto-de-fe at the Carbo, (a village in the township of Champlain,) a short time since. The Roman Catholics had a projected meeting, and during its progress they called in all the Protestant Bibles which had been distributed and purchased among them, (except some few who would not give them up,) and made a public bonfire of them. It was said by those who witnessed it, that the number thus burned was between two and three hundred. Efforts were made to purchase them, but to no effect. We have had public meetings, both here and in Champlain, to give some expression of sentiment in regard to the wicked outrage."

FIRE.—A building, occupied by Messrs. Clark & Carpenter, carpenters, in Griffin, Ga., was consumed by fire on the 25th ult. The flames communicated to a house owned and occupied by P. O. Beall, and also to the Griffin Exchange, owned and occupied by W. W. Woodruff, where the fire was arrested by blowing up Beall's building, and keeping a continuous stream of water and wet blankets applied to the roof and end of the City Hall. The damages amounted to about \$5,000.

John Hartwick, of the neighborhood of Princeton, N. J. on Friday week assaulted Stephen Margerum, while at work digging trenches. In the fracas Margerum struck Hartwick with the edge of the spade across the forehead, cutting through the skull, and injuring the brain. He died on Thursday last, and Margerum has been held to bail.

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA.—The discovery of the art of printing, in the fifth century, has done more to ameliorate and improve the mental condition of man than any other event since the introduction of the Christian Era. From that period until the present time, the Press has been a powerful and controlling influence over the destinies of man. As the Press over the mental, so does SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA over the physical, manifest its great healing and restorative power in all epidemic diseases and giving strength and vigor to the debilitated frame, by removing unwholesome matter and establishing in its place a flow throughout the whole circulatory system. Hence does it clear the blood and purify the system, and give a healthy and vigorous tone to the system. It is a powerful and controlling influence over the destinies of man. As the Press over the mental, so does SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA over the physical, manifest its great healing and restorative power in all epidemic diseases and giving strength and vigor to the debilitated frame, by removing unwholesome matter and establishing in its place a flow throughout the whole circulatory system. Hence does it clear the blood and purify the system, and give a healthy and vigorous tone to the system. It is a powerful and controlling influence over the destinies of man. As the Press over the mental, so does SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA over the physical, manifest its great healing and restorative power in all epidemic diseases and giving strength and vigor to the debilitated frame, by removing unwholesome matter and establishing in its place a flow throughout the whole circulatory system. Hence does it clear the blood and purify the system,